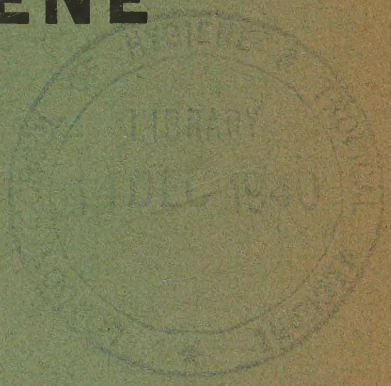
THE EIGHTH REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR
MENTAL HYGIENE
(INCORPORATED)



WITH APPENDICES ON THE PERSISTENT OFFENDER AND THE SECOND BIENNIAL MENTAL HEALTH CONFERENCE HELD IN LONDON FROM MAY 27—29, 1931.

1930 - 1931.

Registered Office:

78, Chandos House, Palmer Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.
(Telephone Victoria 5907)

The National Council for Mental Hygiene.

LIST OF REPORTS

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Précis of Evidence given before the Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder.

Criminal Assaults on Young Persons.

The Treatment of Patients suffering from Neuroses, Psycho-Neuroses and Psychoses.

The Probable Causes of Mental Defect and Suggestions for dealing with them.

The Treatment of Young Offenders.

The Seconding of Nurses from General to Mental Hospitals and *vice versa* in England and Wales.

The Probable Causation of Mental Disorder.

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The Early Treatment of Persons suffering from Functional Nervous Disorders and Minor Mental Maladies.

Child Guidance.

The Proceedings of the First and Second Conferences on Mental Health.

Memorandum on the Persistent Offender.

*Awaits Publication.

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Miss C. M. Craven.	Dame Katharine Furse.	Dr. F. D. Turner.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

The activities of the National Council established in Great Britain embrace among others the following objects :—

(1) The improvement of the mental health of the community. This involves a closer and more critical study of the social habits, industrial life, and environments of the people, with a view to eradicating those factors which lead to mental ill-health and unhappiness, and the education of the public in all matters which militate for and against good mental health.

(2) The study of the causes underlying congenital and acquired mental defect and disorder, with a view to their prevention. To further this, the Council will promote scientific investigation by competent workers.

(3) To secure a more important position for the study of psychiatry in the medical curriculum, and the closer association of psychiatry with general medicine ; to further the establishment of special clinics and out-patient departments for the early treatment of mental disorders ; to raise the standard of care and treatment in the public mental hospitals, and to remove legal formalities which tend to postpone the effective treatment of cases of mental disorder in their early stages, or to divorce the treatment of mental disorders from other diseases. By combating the prevailing ignorance and superstition regarding the true nature of mental disorder, it hopes to assist in removing the stigma which handicaps the future welfare of those who have been thus afflicted.

(4) The study of criminality, dependency, vagrancy, and prostitution, in so far as they are failures of adjustment by reason of mental disorder or defect. The Council will further investigate the extent to which expert medico-psychological examination of persons charged with crime can be of help in elucidating the problem of habitual criminality.

(5) The study of mental hygiene of child-life in relation to education and parental responsibility.

(6) The Council hopes to be the liaison between all societies, associations and other bodies interested in or concerned with mental hygiene, and so far as it can with advantage co-operate with them.

MEMBERSHIP.

(Extract from Articles of Association.)

There shall be two classes of members, namely : (*a*) Full Members, and (*b*) Associate Members.

1. A person desirous of becoming a member of the Association shall by notice in writing signify his desire to become a member, and shall in such notice state whether he desires to become a Full Member or an Associate Member, and if the Association shall approve such person as a member, his name shall thereupon be entered in the Register of Members of the Association (to be kept pursuant to Section 25 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908), as a Full Member or as an Associate Member, as the case may be.

2. A Full Member shall pay an annual subscription of One guinea, and an Associate Member shall pay an annual subscription of Five shillings.

3. Every new member shall pay the annual subscription appropriate to his class at the time when he gives notice of his desire to become a member.

4. The annual subscription shall (except as provided by Clause 3 hereof) be due and payable on the first day of January in each year.

5. Any member intending to withdraw from the Association shall signify his intention to do so in writing before the first day of January ; otherwise he shall pay his subscriptions for the current year, whether he shall have exercised or enjoyed any of the member's rights and privileges or not.

6. Only a Full Member shall be eligible to become a Member of the Committee.

7. Only Full Members shall be entitled to vote upon the election of Members of the Committee, each member shall have one vote and no more, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, and all votes shall be given personally.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

1930-1931.

The late Dr. J. R. Lord.

By the passing, on August 9, 1931, of Dr. J. R. Lord, the Council lost its Joint Honorary Secretary, and one who had shown himself at all times a most enthusiastic and indefatigable supporter of mental hygiene.

Dr. Lord became associated with the Council from the days of its earliest history and had by then established a reputation of progressive achievement, notably in connection with the Horton Mental Hospital, of which he was Medical Superintendent from 1907 until the date of his death. The many developments in that institution for which he was responsible attracted considerable attention and renown. Under his administration there was introduced a great increase in the system of parole given to patients, extensive development of occupational therapy as well as X-ray work, the revision of the patients' dietary and the appointment of a social worker, this last step creating at the time, we believe, a precedent in mental hospital procedure. He also made the hospital a centre for the malarial treatment of general paralysis. He was constantly engaged in considering and planning new schemes of development for the perfection of Horton Hospital, and in the process exhibited inexhaustible energy, in spite of the failing health from which he had suffered during a number of years.

Indeed, because of this, there was some doubt as to whether he would long be able to continue to give his services to the Council, but no man surmounted the handicap of ill-health with a more genial indifference nor found in the performance of a surprisingly large amount of work, often undertaken in the very early hours of the morning, a more successful anodyne.

Dr. Lord's activities in the realm of mental hygiene led him to visualise a time when its ideals would be so firmly established throughout the world, that many of the evils and physical disabilities resulting through mental abnormality would be so lessened as to create a new happiness. He maintained that war with all its attendant miseries would be relegated to the past, as with a wider understanding of and a saner outlook on men and their motives the possibility of warfare would be overcome. He evinced all the pioneer's spirit of enterprise, being invariably willing to test new ideas which he felt might lead to progress.

Dr. Lord, in common with several other members of the Council, devoted a great deal of attention to the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, and helped to draft many important amendments, several of which were eventually incorporated in the Bill. He was a prolific writer,

and for a number of years was co-editor of the " Journal of Mental Science." In 1926 he was elected President of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association and in 1929 was appointed a member of the General Nursing Council.

During the late war he received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and for his war-hospital services was awarded the C.B.E.

In March, 1931, Dr. Lord married Dr. Ruby Thornton Carr, a member of the Council, to whom is extended heartfelt sympathy in her sad bereavement.

The present Report of the Council covers a period of eighteen months as, in deference to the wish expressed by many of its members, it was decided to change the date of the financial and administrative year from June 30 to December 31. During this period much successful work has been accomplished, and the activities of the Council are receiving increasing attention and support. There is a growing demand for its lectures which attract such large audiences that at times the Hall has been found almost too small to accommodate them. It is satisfactory to note that these lectures invariably result in the acquisition of new members, and of a substantial profit.

Lectures.

The following is a list of subjects which were discussed at the Council's lectures during the past eighteen months :

Subjects.	*Speakers.*
" A Physician Looks at History "	Dr. G. W. B. James.
" Preventive Treatment in Childhood"	Dr. Alice Hutchison.
" Alcoholism and Drug Addiction "....	Dr. Edward Mapother.
" Mental Conflict and the Development of Character "	Professor William Brown.
" The Psychology of Adolescence "	Dr. Doris M. Odlum.
" The Importance of Mental Deficiency "	Dr. R. G. Gordon.
" Modern Marriage and its Problems "	Mrs. Neville Rolfe, O.B.E.
" The Psychology of Education "	Professor J. E. Marcault.
" The Psychology of Dreams "	Dr. J. R. Rees.
" The Psychology of Punishment "	Dr. W. A. Potts.
" The Psychology of Sanity "	Dr. J. Burnett Rae.
" The Psychology of Suicide "	Dr. H. Crichton-Miller.
" The Prevention and Treatment of Nervous Breakdown "	Dr. A. Helen Boyle.
" Sex Education "	Dr. Israel Feldman.
" Crime and Punishment "	Dr. Letitia Fairfield, C.B.E.
" The Mind of a Child "	Dr. William Moodie.
" Marriage and Parenthood "	Dr. Doris M. Odlum.
" Psycho-Analysis "	Dr. Ernest Jones.

The Council will hold during the coming year a course of four film-illustrated lectures on " Sex Education and the Child," organised in conjunction with the British Social Hygiene Council, which it is

hoped will lead to a wide extension of this valuable and important form of propaganda.

A series of lectures in collaboration with the Howard League for Penal Reform on " The Psychologist's part in the prevention and treatment of Crime " is also being organised, the subject being one in which the Council is specially interested, considerable publicity work in regard to it having been carried out during the period under review.

Second Biennial Mental Health Conference.

The Council was again able to hold a very successful Conference, from May 27—29, 1931, at the Central Hall, Westminster, a general résumé of which is published as an Appendix to the Report. It is hoped to make these Conferences a yearly occurrence, in view of the many requests received, but it will depend largely upon the general financial condition of the country whether such a gathering can be arranged during the coming year.

Mental Hygiene Bulletin.

The Council published Bulletins in July, 1930, and in April and December of 1931. Judging by the many letters of appreciation received in connection with the last issue, there is every prospect that this Journal will soon reach a very wide circulation and be the means of furthering yet more the aims of the Council. It has now been decided to call the Journal " Mental Hygiene," and an endeavour is being made to publish it at least twice yearly. It is issued free to members, or at 6d. per copy to non-members. Under this heading reference must be made to the generous action of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Walter Roch, who agreed to defray personally the cost of printing the last issue, an expense which in view of the Council's financial position at the time it would not otherwise have been possible to have undertaken.

Finance.

A great deal of expenditure has been involved in connection with the Council's activities during the past eighteen months, and having regard to the resulting serious decrease in funds, it was found necessary to issue an appeal for donations. The Council takes this opportunity to express its grateful thanks to the many members and supporters who so generously responded, and in particular to the Honorary Treasurer, Lord Southborough, for his personal efforts in connection with the appeal. With the practical encouragement received the Council can go forward with its work with renewed enthusiasm and confidence. It has the satisfaction of seeing on all sides a markedly increased recognition of the value of mental hygiene propaganda and a correspondingly greater demand for its extension. That it needs more financial help if it is to continue and extend this work is only too obvious. The Council is, however, confident that its numerous friends will not weary of well-doing, but will support it as far as lies within their power even more than they have already done. In the knowledge and right application of the principles of mental hygiene our best hope lies not only for the future of our own people, but for the welfare of all mankind.

The Chairman. It is with very real pleasure that the Council welcomes back to its midst Sir Maurice Craig, who after a severe illness and long convalescence is now happily restored to health and strength and is once more able to offer the Council his valuable help and guidance.

Hon. Secretaries. At a meeting of the Council held in October last, Dr. Doris M. Odlum, who in January, 1931, became Honorary Secretary for Propaganda, was appointed Joint Honorary Secretary with Dr. R. D. Gillespie who has acted in that capacity with the late Dr. Lord for several years. The Council congratulates itself upon having secured the services of one who by her activities as Honorary Secretary of the No. 1 and No. 2 Sub-Committees, and in the field of propaganda, has shown herself not only whole-heartedly devoted to the mental hygiene movement but of great value to the work of the Council.

Changes in Membership. During the period July 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, 21 Full Members and 22 Associate Members have joined the Council. 8 members resigned during that period and 2 members died, which left the total membership at 340.

Eighth Annual General Meeting. The Eighth Annual General Meeting was held in the Hall of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1., on December 16, 1930, at 5 p.m. Mr. Walter Roch, who had recently been elected Vice-Chairman of the Council and who was cordially welcomed to the meeting, presided in the unavoidable absence through illness of Sir Maurice Craig. The Notice convening the meeting was read, and the Minutes of the Seventh Annual General Meeting having been approved and signed, Lt.-Colonel J. R. Lord, Joint Honorary Secretary, moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1930, upon which he made brief comments. The Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough in seconding the motion informed the meeting that it had been decided to change the date for the end of the financial year of the Council from June 30 to December 31, and that under this arrangement the first accounts would cover a period of eighteen months. The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting that the Reports and Accounts for the year ending June 30, 1930, be adopted, and it was carried unanimously.

Upon the motion of the Chairman the following members of the Committee retiring by rota were unanimously re-elected :—

Dr. A. Helen Boyle,
Colonel J. Waley Cohen,
Dr. James Chambers,
The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin,
Miss Gordon Holmes,
Lt.-Colonel J. R. Lord,
Dr. Hamilton Marr,
Dr. H. Crichton-Miller,
Sydney Nevile, Esq.,
Dr. M. J. Nolan,
Dr. W. A. Potts,
Dr. H. Freize Stephens,
Dr. Chalmers Watson,
Sir Frederick Willis,

and Mr. Reginald E. Roper was elected a member of the Committee.

Dr. Crichton-Miller, Dr. Doris M. Odlum and Dr. W. A. Potts spoke respectively on the work of the Sub-Committees, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Walter Roch for presiding at the meeting.

The Second International Congress on Mental Hygiene.

A meeting called by Dr. Edouard Toulouse, founder of the French League for Mental Hygiene, took place in Paris, on September 21, 1931, in order to discuss the advisability of postponing the Second International Congress on Mental Hygiene from 1933 to 1935, and after discussion it was unanimously resolved that the Congress should be held during the latter year. This decision was arrived at mainly owing to the worldwide financial depression, also because it was felt that a five-year interval should elapse between International Congresses on Mental Hygiene as there are not likely to be a sufficiently large number of developments to report upon to justify holding them every three years.

It was also decided at the meeting that in order to foster and to keep alive interest and activity in Mental Health, there should be held annually an "International Reunion" at some centre in Europe to be selected annually. The first Reunion will be held in Paris in 1932, probably early in June, or at least during the week when various psychiatric and neurological societies hold their annual meetings in that city, as has been their custom for many years past. It is felt that such a conference is highly desirable as it will give a number of members of the International Committee an opportunity to meet in person and to discuss plans for the Second International Congress on Mental Hygiene which will be held in Paris during the year 1935.

International Reunion, Paris, 1932.

Mental Hygiene Leaflet.

The Council published recently an informative leaflet entitled "Only Nerves," copies of which may be obtained upon application to the Secretary at the Offices of the Council.

Meetings.

Numerous meetings have been addressed by various members of the Council during the period under review, notably meetings of the Redhill and Reigate and Richmond Women Citizens' Associations and the Hospital Almoners' Association, addressed by Dr. Doris M. Odlum, also the Purley and District Women Citizens' Association, addressed by Dr. J. Burnett Rae. There is a large demand for lecturers during the coming year.

Mental Hygiene Album.

By arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education an album containing a complete series of all publications of the Council has been placed on view in the Propaganda Room of the above Council at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1. This album provides a consecutive record of the work of the Council and is accessible to the general public.

Meeting of the National Council of Women.

As the result of a ballot, a resolution which had been forwarded by the Council advocating the provision of facilities in connection with every Juvenile Court for

expert physical and psychological examination of all offenders who need such examination, appeared on the Final Agenda of the Annual Meeting and Conference of the National Council of Women held at Aberdeen in June, 1931, and was unanimously supported. The Council has long recognised the need for examination of this nature, as a means of dealing successfully with the problem of delinquency and crime, and in this connection is actively engaged in promoting the education of magistrates in mental hygiene. Steps are being taken to inaugurate courses of lectures on this subject.

Mental Health Workers. It is to be anticipated that under the terms of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, a considerable number of specially trained social workers will be required to work under local authorities and medical superintendents. In view of the opinion held, not only by this Council but by the Central Association for Mental Welfare and the Mental After-care Association, that work of this kind requires special qualifications in respect of personality, training and experience, a letter signed by all three organisations was sent to Medical Superintendents of Mental Hospitals, the Chairman of Mental Hospitals Committees, the County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health, and the Board of Control, stressing the need for appointing only those who have had training as social workers in case work. Although such a policy may lead to a certain delay in the extension of the social services, in view of the present scarcity of social workers, the Council feels that this would be preferable to the risk of such important positions falling into the hands of unsuitable and unqualified persons. A course of training in Mental Health is already established under the University of London at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and particulars concerning it and the scholarships offered annually by the Commonwealth Fund of America may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the School, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Observation Wards in Municipal Hospitals. A resolution was forwarded by the Council to the Chairmen of Mental Hospital Committees, and the Medical Superintendents of County and County Borough Mental Hospitals, urging the progressive re-organisation of mental observation wards in Municipal Hospitals.

Ackowledgments. The Council has again to record its gratitude to the Honorary Officers, the Honorary Solicitors and Honorary Auditors, to its many voluntary lecturers and those who have so generously and continuously offered hospitality to the Committee and Sub-Committees and have thereby greatly contributed to the success of its work.

The Secretary. The Council is indebted to Miss Mary de Vere Hunt for her efficient and devoted services during the period covered by the Report.

R. D. Gillespie, }
Doris M. Odlum, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries.*

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Mental Treatment Act, 1930, and the Rules of the Board of Control.

The Sub-Committee considered the Rules drafted by the Board of Control in relation to the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, and as many of them appeared to it to be undesirable, a memorandum was forwarded proposing certain amendments and omissions to the Board, who consented to see a deputation of the Council and to discuss the proposals.

Dr. Edward Mapother, Dr. R. D. Gillespie and Dr. Doris M. Odlum were appointed to act in this connection.

The deputation was very courteously received by a full meeting of the Board and sympathetic consideration was given to its suggestions. A large number of the proposed amendments were subsequently adopted in the final draft of the Rules.

The Sub-Committee were gratified by the result of their efforts, although they regretted that it was not found possible to effect all the modifications in the Rules that they advocated. They were strongly of opinion that the Mental Treatment Act should be as unhampered as possible in its operation, if its advantages were to be made full use of, especially in regard to the Voluntary and Temporary Patient.

DORIS M. ODLUM,

Hon. Secretary and Convener.

REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. I.

On the Prevention and Early Treatment of Mental Disorders.

Terms of Reference. "To secure for psychology and psychiatry a position in the medical curriculum more commensurate with their importance, and to further the closer association of psychology and general medicine.

To combat the prevailing ignorance and superstition with which the general public regard mental disease. To educate medical students and nurses as to the true nature of mental disorder, and its intimate relationship to disorders of the body.

To further the establishment of clinics and out-patient departments for the early treatment of mental disorders, and to encourage social service in connection therewith.

To remove formalities and prejudices which tend either to postpone the effective treatment of mental disorder or to divorce its treatment from that of physical disease.

To encourage facilities for prophylactic treatment.

To study the mental hygiene of child life in relation to parental responsibility and education, and to emphasise the importance of a knowledge of psychology among school medical officers and teachers."

The Year's Work. The Sub-Committee has met monthly at 146, Harley Street, London, W.1, by kind permission of Dr. Crichton-Miller who was re-elected Chairman for the Session 1930-31 with Dr. Doris M. Odlum as Honorary Secretary.

The work of the Sub-Committee has included :

Scholastic Questionnaire. The circulation of an extensive enquiry into certain conditions of school life in the widest possible range of schools, and embracing over ten thousand children of all ages, with a view to ascertaining any preventible causes of strain affecting the children, or likely to affect them in the school or post-school period. The replies received have been of great interest and value, and the final report is now in course of preparation.

Cyclothymia Questionnaire. The circulation of an enquiry into the possible or probable causation, the incidence, prevention and treatment of "Cyclothymia" (manic-depressive phenomena). This is known to be largely heritable and its incidence is very widespread, in every gradation from a slight transient emotional instability of a "depressed" or "excited" type to a fully-established recurrent form of insanity. The Sub-Committee felt that in the interests of preventive Mental Hygiene, research into this question would be of considerable importance.

A special Sub-Committee, with Dr. Emanuel Miller as Honorary Secretary, was appointed in association with representatives of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association and the Royal Society of Medicine to deal with the questionnaire and to draw up a report, which is now in process of preparation.

Prevention of Dysgenic Marriages. The Sub-Committee called a Conference with representatives of the British Social Hygiene Council, the Central Association for Mental Welfare, the Charity Organisation Society, the Eugenics Society, the Institute of Sociology and the Mental After-care Association. This was held in June, 1931, and the discussion centred on (*a*) the desirability and (*b*) the practicability of endeavouring to prevent the marriage of those likely to transmit to their descendants hereditary tendencies to mental inferiority or disease. It was unanimously agreed that such prevention was desirable, but its practicability in the present limited state of our knowledge of hereditary transmission of predisposition to mental defect and disease was felt to be very doubtful.

It was pointed out that in many countries, including some of our Dominions and Colonies, a form of "Declaration of suitability for marriage" already exists, but in most cases it merely applies to freedom from syphilis and only in a very few cases to epilepsy or insanity.

The question of voluntary sterilisation was also raised, but the same objections applied to it as to any other course of action in view of our lack of knowledge.

The desirability of obtaining further knowledge of the factors of inheritance was stressed.

Dr. C. P. Blacker, General Secretary of the Eugenics Society, demonstrated a very complete and scientific schedule for obtaining family histories that he had drawn up and was endeavouring to get filled in by persons of all classes and types. This was felt to be a valuable method of research.

It was unanimously agreed that premature and ill-digested restrictive measures would be disastrous and would tend to lead to illicit unions.

Sterilisation. The Sub-Committee passed a Resolution in favour of the principle of voluntary sterilisation for eugenic reasons.

The Factor of Noise. The question of noise as a factor in the causation of neurosis was considered, and as the result of information obtained it was resolved to leave the matter in abeyance pending the publication of a report by the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council.

Out-patient Departments for Functional Nervous and Minor Mental Disorders. The staffing of out-patient departments for cases of functional nervous illness and minor mental disorders was considered, and a resolution was forwarded to the Committee of the Council urging the importance of appointing medical practitioners with a special knowledge of early nervous and minor mental disorders, with a recommendation that it should be circulated to the bodies and individuals concerned. A circular letter to this effect was sent to the Chairmen of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Committees, County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health and the Board of Control.

H. CRICHTON-MILLER,
Chairman.

DORIS M. ODLUM,
Hon. Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. II.

On the Care, After-Care, and Treatment of the Insane.

Terms of Reference.

"To study all questions connected with the care and treatment of patients in mental hospitals.

To raise the standard of general and medical education of all those engaged in nursing the insane.

To investigate the existing arrangements for visiting in mental hospitals, and to facilitate the organisation of After-care.

To assist in removing the stigma which handicaps those who have been mentally afflicted.

To promote a closer liaison between the medical officers of mental hospitals and the general body of the profession."

The Year's Work.

Miss V. M. Dale has very kindly continued to offer hospitality to the Sub-Committee. Dr. Reginald Worth was re-elected Chairman and Dr. Doris M. Odlum Honorary Secretary for the Session 1930-31.

Important matters dealt with during the year include:

The Voluntary and Temporary Patient.

The situation created by the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, with special reference to the voluntary and temporary patient.

So far the general public and general practitioner do not appear to have appreciated the improved facilities for treatment of mental disorder without the stigma of certification which the Act affords.

Several clauses of the Act and many of the Rules as they stand at present appear to be hampering its efficient working. The Sub-Committee is carrying out an enquiry into the subject.

Specialists in Mental Disorders.

The facilities for the training of specialists in Mental Disorders and for the post-graduate education of the general practitioner in psychiatric medicine.

Upon investigation it was found that certain facilities exist for the training of mental specialists but, with the exception of the Maudsley Hospital course for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine, these are not comparable with those available in America and on the Continent. Moreover, the opportunities available in this sphere would not seem to be such as to tempt large numbers to specialise in it under present conditions.

The facilities for post-graduate teaching for the general practitioner are fairly adequate so far as London is concerned, but there are very limited opportunities in the provinces with the exception of a few towns, such as Birmingham.

On the whole, it is felt that medical men and women do not make full use of the existing facilities.

The Sub-Committee is taking steps to promote the interest of the general practitioner in mental hygiene.

Grading of Patients in Mental Hospitals. The grading of patients in mental hospitals and elsewhere. A resolution was passed and circulated to all heads of Mental Hospitals and to the Board of Control, stressing the improved facilities and urging their extension.

Clothing and Personal Property of Patients. The clothing and personal property of patients in public mental hospitals. The Sub-Committee welcomed the increasing facilities now offered to patients for wearing their own clothing and retaining small personal possessions. A resolution to this effect and urging their extension was forwarded to the proper quarters.

Voluntary Sterilisation. Eugenic sterilisation on a voluntary basis. This was approved in principle and a recommendation sent forward to the General Committee.

Training of Social Workers. Facilities for the training of social workers in the field of mental hygiene has further occupied the attention of the Sub-Committee. The existing course at the London School of Economics (University of London) is felt to constitute a valuable basis, although it would appear to be somewhat overloaded, especially on the theoretical side. The Sub-Committee brought this point to the notice of the Social Science Department of the London School of Economics. It also urged upon heads of Mental Hospitals the importance of employing only specially trained workers in this field.

Status and Powers of Relieving Officers. The status and powers of Relieving Officers in relation to persons suffering from early nervous breakdown and incipient mental disorder. It was strongly felt that owing to the wide jurisdiction which they exercise in such cases, Relieving Officers should be given some education in mental hygiene and that their status should be improved. As the result of enquiry among Social Workers and others, the Sub-Committee has obtained considerable support for this view. The present situation appears to be far from satisfactory in many areas.

REGINALD WORTH,
Chairman.

DORIS M. ODLUM,
Hon. Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. III.

On Mental Deficiency, Crime, Etc.

Terms of Reference. "To study the causes and prevention of mental disorder (in co-operation with other Sub-Committees as found necessary) and of mental deficiency.

To study criminality, dependency, vagrancy, prostitution, and allied social problems, in so far as these are failures of adjustment by reason of mental disorder or defect.

To enquire into the working of the Mental Deficiency Act and, where necessary, into such legislative measures as might have a bearing on these subjects, with a view to their amendment or revision."

Mental Defectives and Mental Treatment Clinics. During the past year the Sub-Committee has been considerably interested in the provision of facilities for early treatment instituted under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, as they realised that the Clinics set up under this Act would of necessity meet with a certain proportion of mental defectives. Accordingly the following resolution was framed :—

> "That in view of the fact that a certain proportion of mental defectives will inevitably pass through the Mental Treatment Clinics established under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, this Sub-Committee is of opinion that, wherever practicable, a Medical Practitioner with special knowledge of mental defect should be connected with each such Clinic."

This resolution was forwarded through the National Council to the Chairmen of the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Acts Committees of the various Local Authorities, also to the Medical Officers of Health of the Counties and County Boroughs, and to the Board of Control.

Sterilisation of Mental Defectives. A questionnaire prepared by the Sub-Committee to determine the number of mental defectives that could be discharged from colony care if they were sterilised, without danger to the community or hardship to the defectives, was sent to 303 Institutions and Homes for Defectives in England and Wales. Seventy-five replies have been received up to date. These deal with 3,879 males and 3,336 females, making a total of 7,215 defectives. In the replies the number recommended for discharge from a colony after sterilisation are 320 females and 157 males, making a total of 477. Of these, 220 females and 123 males are recommended for Guardianship, and only 100 females and 34 males for discharge from the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Departmental Committees on Colonies for Mental Defectives. The necessity for providing Colonies for mental defectives becomes more and more urgent.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Control, with the approval of the Minister of Health, to consider matters relating to their construction

has now published its Report. The Sub-Committee heartily approves the helpful ideas contained therein and the series of plans that have been appended for the guidance of Local Authorities as suggestions, and not with any idea of laying down standardised designs for them.

In this connection the Sub-Committee desires to direct attention to the steady fall in the cost per bed of these colonies. The Board of Control has pointed out that the most recent contracts indicate that their cost of construction may now be taken as slightly exceeding £300 a bed. As this figure includes workshops, assembly hall and all the administrative buildings of a complete colony, including kitchen, bakehouse and laundry, it is misleading to compare, as is often done, the capital cost of housing mental defectives in colonies with the cost of housing the normal population. It is to be remembered, too, that in a colony, so large a proportion of the patients are, by their labour, able to contribute, often substantially, to the cost of their maintenance, that it is less expensive to keep employable defectives in a colony than to house them in idleness in a Public Assistance Institution.

Home Office Committee on the Persistent Offender.

On April 21, 1931, the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to enquire into the existing methods of dealing with Persistent Offenders, including Habitual Offenders, who are liable to sentences of Preventive Detention and other classes of offenders who return to prison repeatedly, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable in the present law and administration. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee was invited to give evidence from his personal experience, and the Honorary Secretary was asked to lay before them a memorandum from the Sub-Committee. This Memorandum is published as an Appendix.

W. A. POTTS,
Chairman.

H. FREIZE STEPHENS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HYGIENE (INCORPORATED).

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions Paid in Advance ...	105	7	0
To Creditors	95	19	5
To Colonel J. Waley-Cohen Fund ...	49	17	6
Note.—This Fund was created by a gift of £50 5% War Loan 1929/47, the Income to be applied to Subscriptions.			
	£251	3	11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash at Bankers and in Hand ...				70	6	11
By Colonel J. Waley-Cohen Fund Investment—						
£50 5% War Loan 1929/47 at cost (Market value, £48)				49	17	6
By Debtors and Deposit				36	7	8
By Office Furniture and Equipment, at Cost—						
As at 30th June, 1930				41	9	10
By Income and Expenditure Account—						
Excess of Expenditure over Income for the period to date, per annexed account	307	15	2			
Less Credit Balance as at 30th June, 1930	254	13	2			
				53	2	0
				£251	3	11

Southborough,
Hon. Treasurer.

M. de Vere Hunt,
Secretary.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet, dated 31st December, 1931, and have received all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Council's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Council.

BARTON, MAYHEW & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Hon. Auditors.

Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.
18*th February*, 1932.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Secretary's Salary and Clerical Assistance ...	395	8	5			
,, Office Rent and Expenses	127	7	8			
,, Printing and Stationery	53	12	10			
,, Cost of Printing Reports—						
Annual Report	47	18	6			
Conference Report	62	8	0			
	110	6	6			
,, Postage	41	8	2			
,, Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	27	14	6			
				755	18	1
,, Propaganda Expenses				59	19	4
,, Expenses of Second Mental Health Conference				191	14	3
				£1,007	11	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Members' Subscriptions—						
Year 1929—2 Full Members at £1 1s.	2	2	0			
,, ,, 1 Associate Member at 5s.	0	5	0			
Year 1930—3 Full Members at £1 1s.	3	3	0			
,, ,, 3 Associate Members at 5s.	0	15	0			
Year 1931—214 Full Members at £1 1s. ...	224	14	0			
,, ,, 71 Associate Members at 5s. ...	17	15	0			
,, ,, 2 Full Members at £2 2s.	4	4	0			
,, ,, 1 Full Member at £2 17s. 6d. ...	2	17	6			
,, ,, 3 Full Members at £1	3	0	0			
,, ,, 1 Full Member at 10s.	0	10	0			
				259	5	6
,, Donations—						
General	36	19	9			
Propaganda	25	0	0			
Special Appeal	88	15	6			
				150	15	3
,, Conference Receipts— Donations, Sale of Tickets, etc.				148	16	1
,, Proceeds of Sale of Lecture Tickets, Reports, Etc.				140	19	8
,, Excess of Expenditure over Income for the period to date, carried to Balance Sheet				307	15	2
				£1,007	11	8

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s.	d.
Ainsworth, Dr. Cyrus G., 1929/1930	2	2	0		—	
Allen, Miss D. H.	1	1	0		—	
Anon (*per Sir Maurice Craig)		—		*25	0	0
Anon (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—		*1	0	0
Armstrong-Jones, Sir Robert	1	1	0		—	
Ashby, Mrs. Corbett		5	0		—	
Atkinson, E. H. T., Esq. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Bain, Dr. John	1	1	0		—	
Balfour, John, Esq. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	0	0
Balfour, Mrs. W. J.	1	1	0		—	
Barham, Dr. G. F.	1	1	0		—	
Barkas, Dr. Mary R.	1	1	0		—	
Barnes, Mrs. Gertrude		5	0		—	
Barnett, Dame Henrietta	1	1	0		—	
Barton, Miss L. K.		5	0		—	
Baskin, Dr. J. L.	1	1	0		—	
Bennet, Dr. Edward A.	1	1	0		—	
Berkeley-Hill, Lt.-Colonel Owen	1	1	0		—	
Berry, Lady	1	1	0		—	
Bervon, Miss Florence		5	0		—	
Bird, Alderman Sir C. H.	1	1	0		—	
Birley, Dr. J. L.	1	1	0			
Blackett, Lady Beatrice (*Special Appeal) ...		—			*5	0
Blanquet, Madame (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Bond, Sir Hubert	1	1	0		—	
Bore, Miss Norah H. (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Boyle, Sir Alexander G.	1	1	0		—	
Boyle, Dr. A. Helen (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Boyle, Miss O. W.	1	1	0		—	
Brameld, Miss I.		5	0		—	
Bramwell, Professor Edwin (*Special Appeal) ...	1	1	0		*5	0
Bramwell, Mrs. George	1	0	0		—	
British Hospital for Functional Mental and Nervous Disorders, The	1	1	0		—	
British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John Hospital Library, The	1	1	0		—	
British Social Hygiene Council (per Mrs. Neville Rolfe)	1	1	0		—	
Bromley, L. C., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Brooke, Miss M. E. R.	1	1	0		—	
Brown, Miss A. F.		5	0		15	0
Brown, Sir Herbert (*towards expenses of Conference)	1	1	0	*2	2	0
Brown, Dr. R. Dods	1	1	0		—	
Brown, Miss Sybil C.		5	0		—	
Brown, Dr. William	1	1	0		—	
Brownlow, Miss B.		5	0		—	
Carried forward	33	14	0	32	3	0

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	33	14	0	32	3	0
Bryce, Dr. W. H.	1	1	0		—	
Buckland, Miss H.		—		1	1	0
Bullivant, Mrs.		5	0		—	
Burges, The Rev. R.	1	1	0		—	
Burn, Dr. Alice M.	1	1	0		—	
Burn-Forsyth, Miss M.		5	0		—	
Burt, Professor Cyril	1	1	0		—	
Buzzard, Sir E. Farquhar (*Special Appeal) ...	1	1	0	*5	0	0
Cadbury, G., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Caldicott, Dr. C. H.	1	1	0		—	
Carpmael, Miss A. M. (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Carthew, Miss A. G. E.	1	1	0		—	
Cassel, The Lady Helen (*Special Appeal) ...		—			*5	0
Castle Stewart, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of... ...	1	1	0		—	
Caton, Miss A. R.	1	1	0		—	
Caton, Miss H. C. (*towards expenses of Conference)	1	1	0		*10	6
Cecil, The Lady Gwendolen	1	1	0		—	
Chambers, Miss B. A.	1	1	0		—	
Chambers, Miss F. E.	1	1	0		—	
Chambers, Mrs. H. Polhill	1	0	0		—	
Chambers, Dr. James	1	1	0		—	
Chichester, The Rt. Hon. The Countess of ...	1	1	0		—	
Chubb, Miss A. M.	1	1	0		—	
Chubb, Miss M. V.		5	0		—	
Clauson, Lady (*Special Appeal, per Lord Southborough)		—			*10	0
Cohen, Colonel J. Waley	2	17	6		—	
Colfox, Miss A. L. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Cooper, Miss B. H. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Coreth, Countess Rudolf	1	1	0		—	
Cowie, Miss J. C. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Cowlin, Miss Gertrude		5	0		—	
Craig, Sir Maurice (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Craven, Miss C. M.	1	1	0		—	
Crichton-Miller, Dr. H. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Crow, Dr. Nora A.		5	0		—	
Crowley, Dr. R. H.	1	1	0		—	
Culpin, Dr. Millais	1	1	0		—	
Cummins, Miss A. E.	1	1	0		—	
Dale, Miss Violet M.	1	1	0		—	
Das, Dr. Banarsi	1	1	0		—	
Davidson, Mrs. M. (*towards expenses of Conference)		5	0		*5	0
Dawson of Penn, The Rt. Hon. Lord	1	1	0		—	
Dawson, Dr. W. S.	1	1	0		—	
Dent, Mrs. Leonard		5	0		—	
de Peyer, Miss Hilda	1	1	0		—	
Devine, Dr. H.	1	1	0		—	
Dodd, Dr. F. H. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Doggett, Miss Hilda R.	1	1	0		—	
Dorling, Captain J. W. S. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Dorling, Mrs. J. W. S. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Eccles, Miss F. A.		5	0		—	
Carried forward	76	11	6	42	15	6

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s	d.
Brought forward	76	11	6	42	15	6
Edmonds, Miss Sophy (*General)		—		*2	2	0
(*Towards expenses of Conference)		—		*1	1	0
Edwards, Dr. F. H.	1	1	0		—	
Evans, Dr. Erie		10	0		—	
Eyre, Dr. J. J.	1	1	0		—	
Fairfield, Dr. Letitia	1	1	0		—	
Falk, Mr. and Mrs. G. (*Special Appeal)		—		*5	0	0
Fanning, Miss F. E. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*2	2	0
Fanshawe, Miss H.	1	1	0		—	
Feversham, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of (*Special Appeal)		—			*5	0
Fidler, Miss M.	1	1	0		—	
Findlay, Miss E. M.		5	0		—	
Firth, W. J., Esq. (*Special Appeal)		—		*10	10	0
FitzAdam-Ormiston, Mrs. (*Special Appeal) ...	1	1	0		*5	0
Fleming, Dr. G. W.	1	1	0		—	
Fleming, H. A., Esq.		5	0		—	
Flugel, Mrs.		5	0		—	
Fox, Dr. E. L.	1	1	0		—	
Fox, Miss Evelyn	1	1	0		—	
Fox, Miss E. M. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Fox, Dr. J. Tylor (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Foxcroft, Miss H. G.		5	0		—	
Fowler, J. S., Esq.		5	0		—	
Franklin, The Hon. Mrs. E. L.	1	1	0		—	
Furse, Dame Katharine	1	1	0		—	
Gairdner, Miss A. E. (*towards expenses of Conference)		5	0		*5	0
Gardner, Mrs. Dunn (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	0	0
Gillespie, Dr. R. D. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*2	2	0
Goldschmidt, E., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Good, Dr. T. S.	1	1	0		—	
Goodall, Dr. Edwin (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Gordon, Dr. R. G. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
Gosling, Miss F. M. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*7	6
(*Towards expenses of Conference)		—			*5	0
Gosse, Miss Teresa (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
Grant King, Mrs.	1	1	0		—	
Guardianship Society (per Miss G. Woodhead) ...	1	1	0		—	
Gunter, Miss L. D.	1	1	0		—	
Hadfield, Dr. J. A.	1	1	0		—	
Halford, Miss Jeanette (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Hamilton, Dr. D. L.		5	0		—	
Hannon, Mrs. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Hart, Dr. Bernard (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Hartree, Mrs. Eva (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
Haworth, Dr. Norah A.		5	0		—	
Heath-Jones, Miss Louise		5	0		—	
Henderson, Dr. Hester M.	1	1	0		—	
Herford, Dr. E. B. M.	1	1	0		—	
Hingston, Miss C. L.	1	1	0		—	
Hobhouse, Dr. E. W. Neill	1	1	0		—	
Hodson, Mrs.		5	0		—	
Holman, Mrs. Amy (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Holmes, Miss Gordon (*Propaganda)	1	1	0	*25	0	0
Carried forward	114	14	6	97	1	0

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	114	14	6	97	1	0
Hopwood, J. Rowland, Esq. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—		*1	1	0
Horder, Miss Hilda		5	0		—	
Horn, Miss Margaret (*towards expenses of Conference)		5	0		*7	6
Horsfall, Miss Mary	1	1	0		—	
Horton, A. W., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Household, 17, Airlie Gardens, W.8 (*Special Appeal per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Hubback, Mrs. M. A.		5	0		—	
Hughes, Mrs. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—		*1	0	0
Hultman, Miss (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Hunnybun, Miss N. K.	1	1	0		—	
Hylton, The Lady	1	1	0		—	
James, Miss Bertha	1	1	0		—	
James, Dr. G. W. B.	1	1	0		—	
Johnson, W. C., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Johnson, Dr. W.	1	1	0		—	
Jones, Miss Constance	1	1	0		—	
Kean, Mrs. Herbert (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
Kendzior, Mrs.		5	0		—	
Kennard, Mrs. H. C. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*5	0
Kennedy, Miss Joan	1	1	0		—	
Kimber, Dr. W. J. T.	1	1	0		—	
Kimmins, C. W., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
King-Turner, Miss A.		5	0		—	
Kitchin, Dr. Kathleen F.	1	1	0		—	
Knight, Dr. Elizabeth (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Lakeman, Miss M. G. (1929/1930/1931)		15	0		—	
Lamburn, Mrs.	1	1	0		—	
Laski, Mrs. (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Lawford, Wingate Esq.		5	0		—	
Levy, Sir Arthur, and A. Levy, Esq. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—		*2	0	0
Lewis, Dr. Edward	1	1	0		—	
Lilley, Miss Dorothy		5	0		—	
Limerick, The Rt. Hon. The Countess of	1	0	0		—	
Listowel, The Rt. Hon. The Countess of	1	1	0		—	
Litteljohn, Dr. E. S.	1	1	0		—	
Lloyd, Miss A. J. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
(*Towards expenses of Conference)		—		*1	1	0
Lloyd, Miss Amy (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Lloyd, Miss Charlotte (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Lloyd, Miss E. M. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
Lloyd, Miss M. J.	1	1	0		—	
Lloyd Baker, Miss M: R. (*Special Appeal) ...		5	0		*5	0
Lobjoit, Sir William	1	1	0		—	
Locock, Miss K. B.	1	1	0		—	
London, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Long, Miss Helen	1	1	0		—	
Lord, Dr. J. R.	1	1	0		—	
Lord, Mrs. J. R.		5	0		—	
Carried forward	149	8	6	107	17	6

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	149	8	6	107	17	6
MacAulay, Miss M. J. (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Macdonald, Sister A. E. (*Special Appeal) ...		—			*5	0
Macdonald, Miss D.	1	1	0		—	
McDougall, J. G., Esq. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*2	2	0
McFie, Miss B. S.	1	1	0		—	
Mackenzie, Dr. Marion		5	0		—	
Mackenzie, Sir W. Leslie	1	1	0		—	
MacLeod, Miss E. C.	1	1	0		—	
Macmillan, Sir Frederick (*Special Appeal) ...	1	1	0	*1	0	0
McMillan, T. D. D., Esq. (*towards expenses of Conference)	1	1	0	*10	0	0
Madocks, Mrs. R. S.	1	1	0		—	
Maitland, Miss D.	1	1	0		—	
Makower, Mrs. Ernest (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
(*Towards expenses of Conference)		—			*5	0
Malone, Miss Annie		5	0		—	
Mapother, Dr. Edward	1	1	0		—	
Marr, Dr. Hamilton C.	1	1	0		—	
Marshall, Miss Kate		5	0		—	
Martin, Dr. Edith	1	1	0		—	
Mason, Miss Winifred		5	0		—	
Menzies, Dr. W. F.	1	1	0		—	
Money, Mrs. A. M. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*10	6
Moore, Dr. Stuart		5	0		—	
Morse, Mrs. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*15	0
Muir Mackenzie, Miss E. (*towards expenses of Conference)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Mumford, Mrs. Read	1	1	0		—	
Murphy, Lady	1	1	0		—	
Murray, Sir James	1	1	0		—	
Musgrave, The Hon. Lady	1	1	0		—	
Myers, Professor C. S.	1	1	0		—	
Nevile, Miss B. I.	1	1	0		—	
Nevile, Sydney, Esq. (*towards expenses of Conference)	1	1	0	*2	2	0
Nicholson, S. T., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Nicole, Dr. J. Ernest (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	6
Nicolson, Miss M.		5	0		—	
Noble, Dr. Ralph (1930/1931)		10	0		—	
Nolan, Dr. M. J.	1	1	0		—	
Norman, Dr. H. J.	1	1	0		—	
Odlum, Dr. Doris M. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*2	2	0
Odlum, Miss E. M.	1	1	0		—	
Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry (*towards expenses of Conference)		—		*1	1	0
Parker, F. J., Esq.		5	0		—	
Parmiter, Miss Lilian...	1	1	0		—	
Payne, Miss M. A.		5	0		—	
Pelly, D. G., Esq. (*Special Appeal)	2	2	0		*10	0
Petersen, Mrs. H.		5	0		—	
Pierce, Dr. Bedford	1	1	0		—	
Pinney, Lady	1	1	0		—	
Plunkett, The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace	1	1	0		—	
Porteous, Wing-Commander H. B.	1	1	0		—	
Carried forward	189	3	6	130	11	6

	Subscriptions. £	s.	d.	Donations. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	189	3	6	130	11	6
Potts, Dr. W. A.	1	1	0		—	
Purley and District Women Citizens' Association (*per Dr. J. Burnett Rae)...		—		*1	1	0
Rae, Dr. J. Burnett	1	1	0		—	
Rand, Miss A. M.	1	1	0		—	
Raw, Dr. Nathan	1	1	0		—	
Rea, Mrs. Alec L.	1	1	0		—	
Reckitt, A. L., Esq. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*10	0	0
Reckitt Charity (Sir James), Trustees of		—		5	0	0
Reckitt, Miss J. E.	1	1	0		—	
Redhill and Reigate Women Citizens' Association (*per Dr. Doris M. Odlum)		—		*1	1	0
Rees, Dr. J. R. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*10	0
Rendall, Miss F. (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Reynolds, Mrs. Mabel A.		5	0		—	
Richardson, Gilbert H., Esq. (*Special Appeal) ...		—		*3	0	0
Rickman, Dr. John	1	1	0		—	
Riddoch, Dr. George	1	1	0		—	
Riley, Mrs. M. E.	1	1	0		—	
Robertson, Professor George M. (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0	*1	1	0
Roch, Walter F., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Rogers-Rowland, W. F., Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Rogers-Rowland, Mrs. W. F.	1	1	0		—	
Rolleston, Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.	1	1	0		—	
Roper, Reginald E., Esq. (1930/1931)	2	2	0		—	
Ross, Dr. T. A.	1	1	0		—	
Ross, Dr. W. Dallas	1	1	0		—	
Scoresby-Jackson, Dr. Margaret	1	1	0		—	
Scruby, Dr. Zilla M.	1	1	0		—	
Sharman, Miss Elsie		5	0		—	
Shaw, Miss J. B.	1	1	0		—	
Shelmerdine, Miss D. M. L.		5	0		—	
Sheridan, Mrs. M.		5	0		—	
Sherrington, Professor Sir C. S.		5	0		—	
Sikes, Dr. A. W.	1	1	0		—	
Sikes, Mrs. A. W.	1	1	0		—	
Small, Miss J. L. (*Special Appeal)		5	0		*5	0
Smith, Sister A.		5	0		—	
Smith, Miss A. Goffe (*Special Appeal)		—		*2	2	0
Smith, Dr. James		5	0		—	
Somerville, Dr. George	1	1	0		—	
Southborough, The Rt. Hon. Lord (*Special Appeal)	1	1	0		*5	0
Southborough, The Lady (*Special Appeal) ...		—		*1	0	0
Spencer, Dr. F. H.		—			5	0
Stables, Ashley, Esq.	1	1	0		—	
Stancomb-Wills, Dame Janet (*Special Appeal, per Lord Southborough)		—		*5	0	0
Staniland, Mrs.	1	1	0		—	
Stedman, Captain Howard		5	0		—	
Stephens, Dr. H. Freize	1	1	0		—	
Streatfield, Miss M. B.		5	0		—	
Sutton, Miss M. S.		5	0		—	
Sydenham, Dr. Olive F.		5	0		5	0
Taylor, Mrs. A. J. T. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)		—			*10	0
Carried forward	223	18	6	162	1	6

	Subscriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
Brought forward	223 18 6	162 1 6
Taylor, Dr. F. R. P.	1 1 0	—
Teale, E. O., Esq. (1929/1930/1931)	3 3 0	—
Tennant, W. A., Esq. (*Special Appeal)	1 1 0	*10 0
Tennant, Mrs. W. A. (*Special Appeal)	1 1 0	*10 0
Thompson, Miss H. G.	1 1 0	—
Thompson, Mrs. J. V. (*Special Appeal)	5 0	*10 0
Thomson, Sir Courtauld	1 1 0	—
Toye, Dr. E. J.	1 1 0	—
Trench, Miss Avice B.	3 3 0	—
Turner, Dr. F. D. (*Special Appeal)	1 1 0	*10 0
Turner, Dr. Rosa	1 1 0	—
Underhill, Miss Elizabeth	5 0	—
Vaughan-Roper, Mrs. R. (1930/1931)	2 2 0	—
Vickers, Miss E. D. (*Special Appeal)	1 1 0	*5 0
Vince, Mrs. M.	1 1 0	—
Vincent, Dr. W. J. N. (*Special Appeal)	1 1 0	*1 1 0
Viney, Dr. and Mrs. (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)	—	*10 0
Voller, Miss H. M. (*Special Appeal)	1 1 0	*5 0
Wainman, Miss Mabel	1 1 0	
Wakefield of Hythe, The Rt. Hon. Lord (*towards expenses of Conference)	—	*10 10 0
Walker, Dr. Jane	5 0	—
Walsh, M. C., Esq.	1 1 0	—
Warwick, The Rt. Hon. The Countess of (*Special Appeal)	—	*1 1 0
Weatherly, Dr. L. A.	1 1 0	—
Welch, H., Esq.	1 1 0	—
Wells, Miss (*Special Appeal, per The Lady Southborough)	—	*2 10 0
Wharton, Dr. Effie A. (1930/1931)	10 0	—
Whitwell, Dr. J. R.	1 1 0	—
Wilcox, Miss G. M.	5 0	—
Willis, Sir Frederick J.	1 1 0	—
Wilson, Dr. Isabel G. H.	1 1 0	—
Well-Wisher (*Special Appeal)	—	*8 0
Wood, Mrs. A. W. Hervey	5 0	—
Woodcock, Colonel H. C.	1 1 0	—
Worth, Dr. Reginald	1 1 0	—
Wright, Dr. Maurice B.	1 1 0	—
Wyatt-Smith, Miss R.	1 1 0	—
Wyndham, The Hon. Margaret (*Special Appeal)...	1 1 0	*10 0
	£259 5 6	£181 1 6
Second Biennial Mental Health Conference :— Sundry Donations towards expenses of ...	—	8 9 0
Collections (Conference and General)	—	3 5 4
	£259 5 6	£192 15 10

Summary of Donations :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General	36 19 9	
Propaganda	25 0 0	
Special Appeal	88 15 6	
Conference	42 0 7	
		192 15 10

APPENDICES.

I.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PERSISTENT OFFENDER

Prepared by Dr. H. Freize Stephens and presented on behalf of the Council to the Home Office Committee on Persistent Offenders.

For all practical purposes, Persistent Offenders may be divided into two groups—the persistent petty offender and the habitual criminal.

The first group contains that heterogeneous collection of weak-minded persons that has always been found in prison, and for whom a modified prison discipline has gradually evolved. Some of these persons become certifiable under the Lunacy Acts and are transferred to mental hospitals, but for the majority of them special observation and training has to be provided. Since 1914, however, a large proportion of these weak-minded offenders, who were continually in and out of prison, have been dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

These Acts have proved a great boon to the Prison Medical Service. They set up new standards to which persistent offenders could be referred and by means of which they could be examined and judged. It is computed that since they came into operation in 1914 the daily average prison population has been reduced by at least 200.

Much more remains to be done in this respect. The shortage of institutional accommodation for mental defectives throughout the country is still very serious. The absence of such provision is directly responsible for many of these unfortunate persons falling into crime and is a grave injustice to them. The present position is most unsatisfactory, and in the public interest it is very necessary that the local authorities should endeavour to cope with it as soon as possible.

Some of the earlier workers under the Mental Deficiency Acts were inclined to go to extremes, and a few years ago it was asserted that a very large proportion of all offenders were mental defectives. Careful examinations since then have shown that these statements were exaggerated. Without such examinations, however, this knowledge could not have been obtained.

There is in our prisons to-day a considerable class of the persistent petty offender the members of which manifest some mental abnormality that does not render them capable of being dealt with either under the Lunacy or the Mental Deficiency Acts. New definitions and standards would again appear to be required. These can be attained only by a series of investigations by trained observers, and it is desirable that this research work should be undertaken as soon as possible.

Our Prison Medical Service is probably the finest in the world. Its officers pay special attention to the study of psychology and of mental disease, and they are a devoted band of workers. At best, however, their experience is limited, and they certainly would be the first to welcome consultative co-operation with recognised experts outside the Service. Such professional assistance should be available for their use not only for the research work here suggested, but on all occasions on which it may be necessary. For some years now a panel of Educational Advisors has afforded useful assistance in connexion with the training in our local prisons. A panel of Psychological Advisors, composed largely of medical psychologists, should prove to be equally valuable.

The psychological understanding of the persistent offender should begin, however, before his entry into prison. Our stipendiary magistrates, and our Justices of the Peace, are second to none in their appreciation of this fact and of the value of dealing with the individual rather than with the offence. It is desirable, therefore, that they should have the assistance of specially qualified social workers, of psychiatrists and physicians, in order that they may be provided with reliable reports on the physical, psychological, and environmental aspects of the offenders with whom they have to deal. Towards the same end co-operation should be established between our Courts and the Early Treatment Centres now being instituted under the Mental Treatment Act.

The second group of persistent offenders is composed of habitual criminals. These are dealt with to-day in accordance with the requirements of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, as amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, and the Indictments Act, 1915.

The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, consists of two parts. Part I. is concerned with the reformation of young offenders and initiated " the Borstal System." Part II. introduces the principle of " preventive detention " in the treatment of the habitual criminal.

The Borstal System deals with persons of 16 to 21, and may be extended to those of 23 years of age, where such persons are convicted on indictment of such offences as render them liable to be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, and it appears to the Court that, by reason of their criminal habits or tendencies, or because of their association with persons of bad character, it is expedient that they should be subject to a period of training in a Borstal Institution, such period being for not less than two nor more than three years.

Preventive Detention is applicable to those persons who since attaining the age of 16 years have at least three times previously to the conviction of the crime with which they are charged been convicted of a crime, and it is found that they are leading persistently a dishonest or criminal life. By the system of preventive detention, habitual criminals sentenced to penal servitude can receive for the protection

of society an additional sentence of prolonged seclusion under less rigorous conditions in a special establishment for a period of not less than five and not more than ten years.

The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, therefore, is capable of dealing with offenders from the age of 16. English law, however, has provided for their treatment before that age. Thus, " delinquent " children under 12, or under 14, if not previously convicted, and " convicted " children over 12 and under 16 at the time of conviction, may be sent for training in a Home Office School. The Probation Acts, moreover, may be invoked on behalf of children of all ages. Means accordingly are available for the satisfactory supervision of a possible persistent offender from an early age.

Unfortunately, in many cases these facilities have not been used, and in many others the valuable institutional training thus provided has been delayed unduly long. Many have been placed on probation who should have been committed to Home Office Schools, or Borstal Institutions. Many have been sent to Borstal Institutions who would have had a better chance of reformation had they been sent to Home Office Schools at an earlier age ; many, too, have been sent for Borstal training at the age of 19 or 20 years who might with advantage to themselves and others have been sent for such training when they were 16 to 17 years old. These lapses in the administration of the law, largely due to false sentiment, are to be regretted.

It is to be hoped that means will be found to limit the frequency of such lapses in future. It cannot be emphasised too frequently nor too forcibly that when the offender is found to require training away from his home and surroundings, the earlier he is sent to a Home Office School or a Borstal Institution, the more certain are the chances of his reform. Not to afford the young offender these facilities when he is in need of them is to treat him with unnecessary injustice.

Moreover, in accordance with the law as it stands to-day, it is necessary that the period of detention, in school or institution, should be specified by the Court in each case. This has serious disadvantages. As the Court is unable to forecast the future, it is unable to tell exactly how long a period should prove necessary for the reformation of any particular offender.

There are lads who on leaving the Home Office School would benefit by a period of detention in a Borstal Institution. In the case of the majority of the entrants to these institutions, a sentence of three years should suffice ; in the case of others, three years would not be enough. There are men to-day who, in spite of Home Office School and Borstal commitments, are unable to live as law-abiding citizens.

The aim of the system should be, as our enlightened Courts are well aware, not so much the serving of a sentence as the training of an individual. If that training should require a longer time in the case of certain individuals then that extra time should be available for them. Definite sentences of fixed duration preclude the possibility

of such an arrangement; in certain cases the Home Secretary has powers to prolong the period of training, but usually the training ceases when the sentence comes to an end, unfit though the individual may be to resume a free life in the community. This is unfair both to the individual and to the community. In dealing with persistent offenders, " the indeterminate sentence " should prove to be more effective.

The idea of " the indeterminate sentence " has been discussed in Europe for many years. It is an old English idea and appeared first in the cruder forms of the transportation and ticket-of-leave systems that prevailed here in the eighteenth century. It owes its modern revival to America, where " the indeterminate sentence " has a different meaning from that by which it usually is understood in Europe, and possibly also in England to-day.

In Europe " the indeterminate sentence " appears to mean what we in England now know as " preventive detention." It seems to signify a state of more or less perpetual segregation for the socially unadaptable, whether those who, by repeated acts, cause trouble and nuisance to the community, such as vagrants and drunkards, or those who, by persistence in serious crime, tend to become a terror and a menace to the State. Such a conception of " the indeterminate sentence " emphasises its value chiefly as a custodial measure, and, in the opinion of many, would make of it a terrible instrument of social retaliation which would tend to increase rather than to diminish the incidence of serious crime.

In America, however, " the indeterminate sentence " is regarded as a useful instrument of reform, and about 40 States of the Union have accepted it as such. In these States it is considered to be not so much a measure of security, of communal protection against the hardened habitual criminal or social nuisance, as a means of affording the offender such supervision, control, and training as will enable him to learn to avoid, actively to resist, and even to detest a life of continual crime. It is this conception of " the indeterminate sentence " that is adopted in this memorandum. So considered, this useful invention becomes a measure of greater hope and value in the treatment of the persistent offender, especially if he is not of mature age.

According to his ideal the principle of " the indeterminate sentence " may be said to contain three essential elements. These are (1) a sentence of indefinite duration as to time so as to enable the offender to be kept under supervision and control until he is reformed; (2) the application during this period of appropriate methods of mental, moral, and physical training calculated to effect that reformation; (3) the subsequent granting of parole and licence so arranged as to test the results of the training and the durability and value of the reformation prior to the offender's final discharge.

The fixed sentence, as has been pointed out by several observers, carries with it little or no influence on character or disposition. The prisoner knows the extreme limit of his confinement. If it is short, he bears with it, and concentrates his thoughts on plans for pursuing

his predatory instincts with greater caution in the future. If the period of the sentence is long, the criminal may strive by a show of good conduct to obtain an earlier release ; but his way to it is through quiet and docile behaviour and an appearance of virtue, and not through a better training for the struggle of life or a greater disposition to face it with courage and honesty. His plan is to impress his jailers and not to improve himself.

On the other hand, as the late Viscount Cave maintained, when an offender is sentenced to a restraint to which no fixed limit is assigned, but with an intimation that his fate lies in his own hands, that if he will but use the opportunities of self-improvement which are offered to him and fit himself bodily and mentally for an ordinary decent life, release will be his—his thought and his desires receive a new impetus ; he turns to the tasks which are set to him and strives through their accomplishment to gain freedom and a new existence. In doing so he attains to a clearer vision and a better knowledge of himself and eventually achieves a habitus of life that is not consistent with criminal tendencies.

Preventive detention as at present applied in England is of little reformative value as, in practice, it tends to become available only for the middle-aged whose habits are already formed. A complete change in the attitude of mind of such persons is of rare occurrence. The principle of " the indeterminate sentence " as outlined in this memorandum, and rendered applicable to all offenders up to the age of 30 years, would be a surer means of preventing the development of the habitual criminal. Its adoption would require the institution of a post-Borstal establishment in the form of a training colony for persons of 21 to 30 years of age. For persistent offenders over the age of 30 on whom systematic training for a period of years has had no beneficient effect there would still be available, as at present, the Preventive Detention Prisons, places of custodial care, as distinct from the other Home Office Institutions for intensive and systematic training.

There would be then three stages on the road to reform—the Home Office School, the Borstal Institution, and the Adult Training Colony. The links between these stages would be the Probation System and the Borstal Association. If necessary, progress between the three stages would be continuous, so that the training of any particular individual need not be interfered with from school to colony. In this scheme probation would play an important part. It would be used to the fullest possible extent, but only in suitable cases. It would never take the place of necessary institutional training.

The complete system of school, institution, and colony should be under the control of a small body of experienced persons appointed by the Prison Commission for the whole country and giving their whole time to the work. Only from such a board of control could uniform and skilled methods of administration and treatment be

expected. Further, an Advisory Committee of medico-psychological and educational experts should be available for consultation by this board of control.

Finally, the whole scheme of training thus outlined would fail to function satisfactorily without a comprehensive system of effective after-care. The work of the Home Office Schools and Borstal Association in this respect should be maintained. Their efforts should be co-ordinated and, where necessary, augmented by the establishment of local committees. These committees would best be organised by the local education authorities, the local probation committees and voluntary societies interested in this work being represented on them.

SUMMARY.

One of the results of the working of the Mental Deficiency Acts was to reduce the number of persistent offenders in prison where there is still a vast amount of clinical material for psychological examination.

Research work should elicit data on which new statutes could be based, the effect of which would be still further to reduce the number of persistent offenders. To help with this research work a panel of Psychological Advisers should be available for local prisons.

For such offenders as remained to be dealt with by the Prison Authority, systematic training should be available in Home Office School, Borstal Institution, and a new type of establishment to be known as the Adult Training Colony for offenders from 21 to 30 years of age. For persistent offenders over 30 the Preventive Detention Prisons should be retained.

The complete training system of school, institution and colony should be under the direction of a central board of control, who should have the assistance of an Advisory Committee of medico-psychological and educational experts.

The principle of " the indeterminate sentence " should be applied to all offenders receiving such training, which, if necessary, should be continuous from school to colony.

In connexion with the use of " the indeterminate sentence," there should be neither a maximum nor a minimum period fixed by statute.

The final discharge of offenders under such sentences should be in the power of the central board of control, who should have absolute authority in the matter.

Provision should be made for the periodic review of the progress of each offender under training with a view to his parole, subsequent licence and final discharge. Local after-care committees should be organised as part of the general scheme of communal supervision.

To enable the Courts to effect correct commitments in the first instance, the services of specially trained social workers, psychiatrists, and physicians should be available for their consultation, and co-operation should also be established between the Courts and the Early Treatment Centres under the Mental Treatment Act.

II.

THE SECOND BIENNIAL MENTAL HEALTH CONFERENCE, MAY 27–29, 1931.

PROGRAMME.

INAUGURAL SESSION.

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Wednesday, May 27. 8.15 p.m.

Chairman: Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health).

Speakers:

Lt.-Colonel J. R. LORD, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E. (Member of the Executive Council of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene).

Professor A. ZIMMERN (Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, Oxford University).

Mrs. NEVILLE ROLFE, O.B.E. (Secretary General, The British Social Hygiene Council). (*International Progress and National Social Values.*)

Sir HUBERT BOND, K.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Commissioner of the Board of Control).

Discussion invited.

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN CRIME.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, May 28. 3 *p.m.*

Chairman: Sir HUBERT BOND, K.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Commissioner of the Board of Control).

Speakers:

C. CLIFTON ROBERTS, Esq. (The Howard League for Penal Reform).

W. A. POTTS, M.A., M.D. (Psychological Expert to the Birmingham Justices).

H. E. NORMAN, Esq. (Secretary, National Association of Probation Officers).

Discussion invited.

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY.

SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, May 28. 8.15 p.m.

Chairman : Sir HARRY GOSCHEN, K.B.E., D.L., J.P.

Speakers :

Air Vice-Marshal Sir DAVID MUNRO, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.A., F.R.C.S. (Secretary, Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council).

C. J. BOND, C.M.G., F.R.C.S. (Member of the Consultative Council, Medical and Allied Services, of the Ministry of Health).

(*The Adolescent in Industry*).

W. H. M. JACKSON, Esq. (late President, Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers.)

Miss F. A. F. LIVINGSTONE, M.A. (lately Head of the Employment and Health Department, Needlers, Ltd., Hull).

Discussion invited.

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE SOCIAL SERVICES.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, May 29. 3 p.m.

Chairman : The Very Reverend W. R. INGE, D.D. (Dean of St. Paul's).

Speakers :

H. CRICHTON-MILLER, M.A., M.D. (Hon. Director of the Institute of Medical Psychology).

ISABEL G. H. WILSON, M.D., D.P.M. (Commissioner of the Board of Control).

Miss CAMILLA H. WEDGWOOD, M.A. (late Lecturer in Social Anthropology at Sydney University). (*Tradition.*)

Discussion invited.

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

SECOND SESSION.

Friday, May 29. 8.15 p.m.

Chairman : Professor Sir PERCY NUNN, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., Litt.D. (Principal, London Day Training College, University of London).

Speakers :

Professor J. E. MARCAULT, M.A. (Paris), LL.B.

Sir BENJAMIN GOTT, M.A., F.C.S. (late Secretary, Middlesex Education Committee).

F. C. SHRUBSALL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Senior Medical Officer, London County Council).

Discussion invited.

PROCEEDINGS.

The increase this year in the number of societies and local authorities who appointed representatives to the Second Biennial Mental Health Conference is evidence of the growing public recognition of the value of mental hygiene in the life of the community. The Council looks forward with confidence to the not distant future when its Conferences will rank first in importance among medical and sociological gatherings, believing as it does that the wise and consistent application of the principles of mental hygiene will lay the foundations not only of sound and progressive health, but will do much towards securing lasting peace and stability among the nations of the world.

The programme covered a very wide field of thought and opinions representative of all sections of social service in their relation to the Human Factor.

As at the Conference held in 1929, messages expressing live interest in the proceedings and the work of the Council were received from all parts of the world—from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, U.S.A. (Dr. C. M. Hincks), the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, the Victorian Council for Mental Hygiene (Australia), France (Dr. Genil-Perrin), the Belgian and Dutch Leagues for Mental Hygiene, Tasmania (Dr. Morris-Miller), Hungary (Dr. Fabinyi), Austria (Dr. Pilcz), Norway (Dr. Evensen), Greece (Dr. Michalacopoulos), and Russia (Professor Rosenstein). It was a source of disappointment to the Council that Mr. Clifford W. Beers, Founder and General Secretary of the American National Committee for Mental Hygiene, was unable to be present as at the time he was on his way to Australia, but a letter was received conveying his good wishes and showing that his enthusiasm for the cause he has so much at heart has in no way diminished.

Madame Lundahl, widow of Dr. Josef Lundahl of Sweden, who attended the Council's first Conference, was again present. The Chairman of the Johannesburg Committee for Mental Hygiene also attended.

The following message was received from Sir Maurice Craig, who, to the general regret, was unable to attend the Conference as he was then convalescing from his very severe illness :—

" As Chairman of the Council it is with very real regret that owing to illness I am prevented from attending the Second Biennial Conference on Mental Health.

The Conference which took place two years ago proved of great value, dealing as it did with matters of infinite importance, each of which had its place in advancing the happiness and mental health of the nation. Since then further progress has been made not only in this country, but in co-operation with other countries, for this international co-operation became definitely established at Washington, D.C., in May, 1930, when 53 countries were represented at the first International Congress for Mental Hygiene.

At no time in the world's history has mental health, and all that this stands for, been more essential than it is to-day: for controlled emotion and sound judgment are very necessary for all peoples in times of stress. The stability of a man largely depends upon his mental health, and so it is with nations. Our duty is to shew in what ways this stability can be obtained or how it may be endangered.

In that the aims of the Council are very wide there is no room for narrow outlooks. Laymen and persons with a specialised training each bring their individual experiences—which they put forward for a common end in the hope that the decisions reached will be of benefit to the cause that has brought them together.

I am confident that the second Conference will prove as valuable as the first."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1931.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Conference was held at 8.15 p.m. on May 27 and presided over by Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., then Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health. Miss Lawrence, who was supported on the platform by Sir Hubert Bond (Commissioner of the Board of Control), by Dr. T. Watts Eden (President of the Royal Society of Medicine), by Dr. H. Crichton-Miller, Dr. J. R. Rees, Professor A. Zimmern, Lt.-Col. J. R. Lord, Dr. Doris M. Odlum, and others, mentioned with gratification that since the previous Conference the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, had come into force, which Act emphasised the possibilities of treatment and of prevention and opened up new and important opportunities to the public and local authorities. She stressed the fact that in the task of making use of these possibilities, education of public opinion was an all important factor, and in this connection paid high tribute to the work of the Council and its active propaganda, which, she considered, would produce great and blessed results in the realm of practical work.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Lord, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Council and member of the Executive Council of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, then spoke on the subject of "*The Human Factor in International Problems*" and defined the human factor as the play of moral sentiments and higher emotional reactions, the exercise of habitual self-control and the possession of the cardinal virtues; that which makes a man a social being mindful of his obligations to his fellow men. In dealing with the subject from the point of view of mental hygiene in the avoidance of war and the establishment of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, he stated that the field of mental hygiene embraced all the manifestations of human activity, that its biological mission was to curb, socially modify or transform those factors in man's nature which were racial survivals of the time when he had not developed the higher social sense. Mental Hygiene, he considered, was international and a necessity to all men, for a healthy national mentality prepared the way for a better understanding between people in the various countries of the world, and in consequence must become a great factor in the establishment of peace.

Professor A. Zimmern (Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, Oxford University, and late deputy director of the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Co-operation) discussed the part played by mental hygiene in the work and organisation of the League of Nations, and stated that one of the greatest services which the League had rendered to the world was that by concentrating in one place the handling of much complex and technical international business and arranging for its open discussion, it was gradually educating the public as to the nature of such issues, and so bridging the gulf between romance and reality which had hitherto so greatly impeded the sober discussion of international problems.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe (Secretary General, the British Social Hygiene Council), who spoke on the subject of "*International Progress and National Social Values*," said that international progress depended largely upon the development of international culture based on science. A widespread knowledge of science, particularly of the biological sciences and their application to life, she considered, would inevitably lead to a re-interpretation of religious teaching and a development of religious practice, in the future as in the past, in conformity with current knowledge.

Sir Hubert Bond (Commissioner of the Board of Control) briefly referred to the difficulty and complexity of the subject under discussion, and said that his reflections upon each of the problems involved led him to see that at the base of each of them lay *Character*, and that this was the determining factor. He felt that mental hygienists in witnessing the pathological side of mind and in relating it to the normal had their contribution to make to the solutions of these problems, and that if they shared this opinion they should not refrain from impressing the fact upon our politicians and the League of Nations.

Thursday, May 28, 1931.

The first Session on this day, at which Sir Hubert Bond presided in the unavoidable absence, owing to mayoral duties, of the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Warwick, was devoted to a consideration of "*The Human Factor in Crime.*" The following message from Lady Warwick was read :—

> "I deeply regret my inability to be present at your Conference to-day, as the subject to be discussed has always interested me enormously, and I was much looking forward to hearing the papers that are to be read this afternoon.
>
> The value and importance of this subject has been more than ever brought home to me since my appointment as Chief Magistrate to the Borough Bench of Warwick. I fully appreciate the value of instruction in psychology to members of the Bench.
>
> Civilization has, at any rate, advanced this much, that crime is now looked upon in many cases as the result of conditions

for which the criminal is not wholly responsible. It is not now merely a case of :

' Theft equals prison or fine.
Assault equals prison or fine.'

Each case is dealt with on its particular merits, and I know all magistrates do their utmost to take every factor into consideration. But surely this difficult task for magistrates would be greatly facilitated if they were given the means of acquiring a greater psychological knowledge. Some Benches have, I know, been able from time to time to secure a lecturer on this subject, but most magistrates are busy people, and means and ways do not always offer themselves. Personally nothing would please me more than some day to see members of the Magistrates' Association and representatives of the Benches all over England coming to these meetings ; perhaps they do now, but that did not happen to be the way I heard of this Conference.

A beginning might be made by inviting those magistrates who have to deal with mental defective cases, followed later by the special children's magistrates, and finally by all the Petty Session Courts. To hear these lectures in psychology would help magistrates to differentiate between their cases, which are often in fact so very similar and yet so widely different.

The cause so different, but the charge the same.

The dangers of a little knowledge are, perhaps, particularly dangerous where justice is concerned, and this thought adds to my hope that some day and before long there may be real collaboration between the psychologist and the magistrate."

Mr. C. Clifton Roberts (The Howard League for Penal Reform) then gave an interesting address in which he urged that a new attitude to evil was required, society being to a great extent responsible for the criminal classes. All the resources of science were needed to elucidate the causes which led the transgressor to defy the law. On the assumption that imprisonment is to remain the principal method of correcting crime, he urged that a progressive form of imprisonment should be instituted whereby an attempt should be made to restore to the offender more and more his lost independence and to lead him back to everyday life.

Dr. W. A. Potts (Psychological Expert to the Birmingham Justices) said that in crime it was important to consider not what the offender did, but why he did it, and that investigation of his history, which so frequently revealed causes responsible for his present conduct, was an essential factor. Bodily disease was sometimes found to be the explanation, therefore the inter-relation of mind and body should not be overlooked, while the parental factor he considered was one of the biggest human ones in life. He referred briefly to the influence of the cinema and deplored that, with its great possibility for good, it often did real harm to the child, more especially the adolescent, owing to its false and misleading representations of life.

Mr. H. E. Norman (Secretary to the National Association of Probation Officers) dealt with the subject from the angle of the Probation Officer and emphasised also the need for investigation of the problems of each individual offender. Very frequently it was found that in the causes which had led to delinquency was a sense of deprivation or suffering which had distorted the individual's respect for society's scheme of rewards and labour. He suggested that the most effective channel for reformation would be back through those same emotions of the human factor where the sense of hurt first began. He dwelt on the value of training in social work which, if properly organised, would be of immense value in the treatment of delinquency, and pointed out that in the probation system there already existed a legally constituted framework for the organisation of the human factor as one of the solutions of the problem of crime.

The last Session of the day was entitled "*The Human Factor in Industry*" and was presided over by Sir Harry Goschen, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank, Limited, who stated briefly that the subject was not merely a matter of interest, but was one of great national importance at the present moment when the efficiency of our workpeople was so necessary, in view of the competition that existed throughout the world. A great deal of the world's unhappiness arose through the maladjustment of man to his surroundings, and a denial to the worker of personal achievement.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, Secretary to the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council, gave a most interesting account of new conditions in industry and vocational tests, and emphasised the value of psychological tests in selecting recruits for industry, these tests being of equal importance for those in high or subordinate authority as for the rank and file. The speaker referred to the work of Drs. Millais Culpin and May Smith on the Nervous Temperament, which had revealed a high percentage of people working to-day who are out of tune with their surroundings. It was essential, he considered, for the success of industry from the business and mental health point of view that there should be harmonious interaction between the outlook and relations of employer and employed.

Mr. C. J. Bond (Member of the Consultative Council, Medical and Allied Services, of the Ministry of Health) followed up Sir David Munro's paper by speaking of the value of the work being done by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in the realm of vocational guidance, and said that, contrary to the old idea, the existence of a surplus stock of labour is now regarded as wasteful, and owing to the exceptional circumstances of the post-war period, this surplus had now grown into a great unmanageable mass of degenerating human material which would need much classifying, analysing, and reconditioning if it was to be reabsorbed into industry in a profitable way. The factor of interest in work was of pre-eminent importance and this raised the question of rewards of labour. Money reward had very

little influence in maintaining interest in work as work, and it was recognised that interest in work rather than monetary reward played the larger part in the achievement of the best results.

Mr. W. H. M. Jackson (late President of the Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers) was unfortunately unable to read the admirable paper which he had prepared owing to a temporary loss of his voice, but the next speaker, Miss F. A. F. Livingstone, kindly undertook to do so on his behalf.

Mr. Jackson's subject was "*The Adolescent in Industry*," and he dealt with the problems of the boy at 14, when he had reached a critical stage of his life, leaving the safe anchorage of school for the adult world of industry. Too often he was regarded as a wage-earner rather than as a learner and this idea governed the employer's attitude towards him. He deplored the haphazard method at present existing whereby a boy obtains his first post by chance and is left to his own devices with very little supervision or encouragement, proper selection and teaching of the job being confined to a very few firms. It was, therefore, not surprising that under these conditions the boy's leisure time should be used by him for an emotional outlet, such as the cinema, dirt and dog track racing, watching football matches and so forth, and that he did not avail himself of the opportunities provided by many clubs and organisations. This was contrasted with the attention given to young workers in firms with an employment or welfare department.

Miss F. A. F. Livingstone (lately Head of the Employment and Health Department, Messrs. Needlers, Limited, Hull), then followed, and said that so much is heard and seen of the model factory that it was not generally realised how very few workers benefited by such advantages. She regarded the workshop as generally a most wholesome influence. When a young worker was taken into a factory the need for quality, comradeship and discipline and the process of team work affected him. He saw, probably for the first time, the result of his performance affecting others vitally. This dependence one on the other in modern industry developed a sense of responsibility and resulted in the achievement of good work. At the present time, unfortunately, the suitability of various processes was not considered in relation to the young workers, and she would welcome the time when more clinics of the type of the Tavistock Square Clinic were established where the temperamental difficulties known in every factory could be effectively studied.

Friday, May 29, 1931.

The first session on this day, which was devoted to the consideration of "*The Human Factor in the Social Services*," aroused a great deal of interest and attracted a particularly large audience. Dean Inge, who presided, stressed the importance of eugenics in the welfare of the human race, and suggested that the greatest problem for the educationist to-day was the low average of intelligence. In the past

progress had depended less upon the raising of the average intelligence than upon the existence of highly-gifted leaders, whereas now the average ability had become of greater importance.

Dr. H. Crichton-Miller (Hon. Director of the Institute of Medical Psychology) began by discussing the factor of heredity which conditioned all human relations, and stressed the importance of having an eugenic ideal in any programme of improvement. One of the chief curses of civilisation was standardised education for the child of insufficient educability. Referring to the problem of marital relations, he stated that western civilisation was making a very limited success of monogamy. To some extent modern conditions were to be blamed for this as under them the parental ideal waned and the mere mating aspect of marriage was inadequate to take its place. He considered that there was a definite and insistent need for better education in all human activities : vocation, marriage, and social relationships.

Dr. Isabel G. H. Wilson (Commissioner of the Board of Control) discussed in a most original and interesting way the various types and methods of social workers and emphasised the need of human experience in connection with the success of international social service.

Miss Camilla H. Wedgwood (late Lecturer in Social Anthropology at Sydney University) followed with an address on the subject of *Tradition,* which she defined as a conservative force very valuable as a guide but which should not be allowed to become a ruler. It was a two-edged weapon, both valuable and dangerous to mankind, and it behoved us to handle it with profit to ourselves and society. Traditions were a check on violent changes and being idyllic conceptions of the past they were a beneficial factor in the preservation of social unity.

At the final session of the day, the subject of " *The Human Factor in Education* " was discussed, and Sir Percy Nunn, Principal of the London Day Training College, University of London, who presided spoke in a most entertaining way of the importance of sound education, stating that upon it depended progress in all other departments of social service.

Professor J. E. Marcault then followed by speaking of the new individualism which was so pronounced at present when the new generation claimed the right to personal experience. One heard on all sides the words, self-expression and self-realisation, and education now strove to bring to self-realisation and expressive creativeness that which was individual and unique in the child. Psychology discovered the individual, but it rested with education to educate it by applying the new psychological ideas.

Sir Benjamin Gott (late Secretary to the Middlesex Education Committee) emphasised the value of co-education for which the proper selection and training of teachers as well as a due proportion of men and women were required. He felt that there should be more teachers in the primary schools with a University training, and

advocated that Universities should confer Honours Degrees in a group of subjects, rather than turn out specialist teachers knowing only one subject.

Dr. F. C. Shrubsall (Senior Medical Officer, London County Council) defined education as adjustment to life and stressed the point that those who dealt with children must realise that they had to do with the psychology not only of an individual but of a situation. The situation changed with every step in treatment or education and was made up not only of the capacities, activities and attitudes of the subject, but of the mental attitudes of others towards him so far as they were apparent to his limited consciousness. In the training of behaviour the response was a circular one, and the speaker quoted Healy who had remarked in connection with delinquent children: "What he does to society when society does things to him, and after that, what society does in return, and how he 'gets back' at it." As a child was treated so would he form his opinion of life.

Keen and prolonged discussion followed all sessions of the Conference when many interesting views were advanced by members of the audience. The last session, under the able chairmanship of Sir Percy Nunn, ended on a note of propitious augury for future Conferences of the Council.*

M. de VERE HUNT.

* The Proceedings of the Second Biennial Mental Health Conference, edited by J. R. Lord, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., is published by Messrs. Adlard & Son, Ltd., 21, Hart Street, London, W.C.1, price 2s. 6d., post free, and may be had on the order of any bookseller or from the Offices of the National Council for Mental Hygiene, 78, Chandos House, Palmer Street, S.W.1.

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MENTAL HOSPITALS AND THE PUBLIC:

THE NEED FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION

BY

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Hon. Secretary of the National Council for Mental Hygiene.

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